The People's Press.

VOL. XXI. SALEM, N. C., AUGUST 7, 1873. NO. 32.

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS:--CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy, one year,.....$2 00
" " six months,.....1 00
" " three months,.....75

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines or one inch space, or less, to constitute a square.

One square, one insertion,.....$1 00
Each subsequent insertion,.....50

Court advertisements will be charged higher than the regular rates.

Special Notices charged 50 per cent. higher than ordinary advertisements.

Liberal deductions made by special contracts, to [illegible] advertisers.

Select Miscellany.

MY COUSIN'S LOVERS.

My cousin Hortense was very handsome, and a great flirt besides.

I was a little fellow then, and didn't know what that meant, but I learned.

Hortense was a good natured girl as ever lived, but it seems as natural as her prettiness for a pretty girl to flirt.

My cousin had three lovers. She had scores of them for that matter, but there were three who really seemed resolved that they would not take "no" for an answer.

First and foremost, because of his money, and because my uncle favored him, was Mr. Clemens—"Father Luke" Hortense called him in derision. His name was Luke Clemens, and he was old enough to be Hortense's grandfather, for that matter.

Why he wanted a blooming young girl for a wife at his age nobody knew. But he was very, very rich.

His house stood on an eminence just out of town, and looked like a great marble palace.

It was furnished in the most extravagant and luxurious style, and to see the inside of it was enough to make any woman expire with desire to be mistress of its elegance.

Hortense could not withstand its fascinations, and in the end she agreed to marry Father Luke for the sake of it, but not yet.

Next on the list was Raynall Ford. Raynall Ford was French on his mother's side. He had long, black hair, silky and fine as a woman's, and he parted it in the middle and combed it straight behind his ears as a woman might. It gave him a very odd look taken in connection with his red cheeks and heavy mustache.

He had not the ghost of a chance of wining Hortense, though he would not see it, for neither my uncle nor my cousin liked him.

Hortense used to say it made her shiver only to look at him, and I was afraid of him myself. He used to mutter in French and his cut sharp words under his breath when he was angry, that made me want to shrink away out of his sight.

He was not welcome at my brother's house; but there was no excuse for treating him otherwise than courteously, and he came of a fine family so he continued to come and vex my cousin with attentions which he would not see were not merely unwelcome but repulsive.

Hortense had been to blame in the first place, for she had smiled on him and played with him at first in a most unjustifiable manner.

She did all she could to discourage him, but it was too late.

Last of all was Phil Dering, dear old Phil; not that he was not the youngest of them all, but that was a fashion Hortense and I had of talking about him. In her secret heart, my wicked little flirt of a cousin loved Phil.

But as he was the poorest of the lot, as well as the handsomest, cleverest and kindest, she had not the smallest idea of ever marrying him. Phil and I were great friends.

I can't describe Phil to you, but he was handsome—such bright glancing eyes, such dark waving hair, such a kind, pleasant voice, but with a touch of strength in it that made one think it would be something worth while to have him to lean on if you were in trouble. With all my cousin's waywardness, Phil Dering could do more with her than any one else could.

He must have known all along that she loved him, for I used to hear him sometimes when she was in a gracious mood, and would let him talk to her.

"You never will marry Father Luke, Hortense. I know you will not. If you do I will wait."

The words were overheard by a servant, and quoted against him with fatal meaning afterward, but I don't know how any one could imagine anything evil in them; they were spoken so sweetly, and his eyes regarded my cousin's blushing, downcast face with such fondness as could have hidden nothing sinister.

Hortense must have vacillated somewhat, probably a great deal, between the old man with all his money and dear handsome Phil.

But, at last, as I have said, between her longings for the fine house, and her father's insistance, she said yes to Father Luke.

She told Phil herself, when the bargain was fairly made—told him with a mocking brightness in her bride-like eyes.

Phil turned whiter than his collar, and gave her such a look; then he went away, and left me and her standing there together.

Hortense grew a little pale; women don't feel such things as men do, I think; they are selfish naturally, and their education makes them more so. She looked at me and smiled, and her lips trembled, but she looked so brightly, prettily defiant of my poor Phil and his sorrow, that I turn my back and said I hated her.—She laughed aloud at that.

"If you hate me because you love Phil, cousin Dick, here's a kiss for you, and I wish I was you."

And with a kiss she was gone. I ran after Phil, but I could not find him.

Coming back through the shrubbery, though, I stumbled almost upon somebody else—Raynall Ford.

The man looked like a ghost with his ghastly face, his set white teeth, and his flaming eyes. His hair looked as though he had been tearing it with his hands. He had got the news of Hortense's engagement, though who told him of it, or if anybody did, I never knew,

He might have gathered it from a chance word or stray look. There was a dinner party at my uncle's that day, and when the company was gathered, nobody was missing but Phil. He had gone home. Hortense was never so gay, I am sure, or so beautiful. Raynall Ford, self-possessed and gentlemanly, and not looking much like the half wild individual I had seen in the shrubbery—was more smiling and affable than his wont. His hair flowed sleek and shining either way from the parting, and on his cheeks glowed two round spots of scarlet that seemed twin flames. He was very merry. So were they all indeed.

I could think of Phil, and when the ladies and gentlemen quitted the dining room, I crept away and got my hat. Hortense came to me as I was putting it on and asked where I was going.

"To find Phil," I said crossly.

And she, never suspecting that he had gone home, said softly:

"That's a good little Dick," and kissed me as she had before. But this time she left my cheek wet with tears.

"Shall I tell Phil you cried?" I asked, with childish wisdom, and feeling myself suddenly endowed with new importance.

Hortense looked back over her white and dimpled shoulder as she left me, and seemed to hesitate. Then she said with a sigh:

"Yes tell him dear; but not that I said you might."

It was thick dusk when I reached the road, going down the long shrubbery walk, and I was a little afraid.

Little did my cousin guess where I was really going. She imagined that Phil was about somewhere, whereas he was miles away, at his father's house.

I was only 8 years old, and had never been permitted to go out on the open road quite alone like this; but far from being afraid, I held up my head and tried to whistle, and strutted along as though I had been a Major General.

I don't know how far I had walked or how long, I had a very vague idea of the way, supposing I had to follow the road. But I had gone far enough to tire a little fellow out like me pretty thoroughly; for when I sat down on a log by the wayside to rest, I presently slipped down on the soft turf, and screened by some tall weeds from the immediate view of any passers-by, went to sleep.

I must have slept hours. I was awakened by a dazzling flash, and a sensation as though something had burst in my head, and then I heard groans, and there was another flash and report that made me jump up screaming.

The next I knew somebody had pounced upon me, and was still stifling my screams with his hand.

It was a man with a black mask on, as I could see by the moonlight, though I was too frightened then to know it was a mask.

A gray-haired old man, too covered with blood for me to know as Mr. Clemens, lay doubled up in a heap in the middle of the road, and a still smoking revolver on the ground beside him. In the distance I could hear the sound of retreating carriage wheels, Mr. Clemen's horses having taken fright and run.

The terrors of my infantile days had been a mysterious black man, with whom my nurse had been wont to threaten me, but out of whose memory I had in a measure grown until this revival of his superstitious presence.

I stopped screaming in the intensity of my fright at his bodily appearance. When he uncovered my mouth, I could only clasp my hands and gasp:

"Please, Mr. Black Man, I will be good, Mr. Black Man!"

He seemed to consider while he held me fast, and while he considered I could see his eyes shine through the mask, and I remember thinking in the midst of my terror how much the eyes were like Raynall Ford's.

He had on a long, black oil-cloth coat, with the collar turned, up high, and though the sleeves were very long I could see a strangely white and slender hand, and on one of the fingers, glittering like an eye of fire, a large diamond.

"He's got a ring like Mr. Ford's too," I said to myself, with a shudder.

He put me upon the ground presently, and still holding my hand led me rapidly away. After a little, seeing that I did not step quickly enough (my lips were numbed with horror,) he took me in his arms and strode on faster than before.

When he put me down again it was in my uncle's grounds, though I did not know it then, and before he quitted me he bent down and said:

"Don't you know me little Dick? I'm Phil Dering."

I fell down on the grass where he left me, and at once became unconscious. The sun was high when I awoke and staggered toward the house and up to the breakfast room, where my uncle was reading the Times, and Hortense doing honors of the table. I shall never forget the startled look she gave as I stood in the doorway.

I was too exhausted to speak for some time, and when I could talk must have given a most disjointed account of what I had undergone.

But it was, in its fragment, of a nature to cause my uncle to go out with a couple of servants to examine the road upon which I had been.

They found old Mr. Clemens lying quite dead (he had been shot twice,) and laying by him was the fatal weapon by which he had been slain.

It was Phil Dering's revolver, and that morning Phil was arrested for murder.

I lay ill some weeks and delirious. I don't know what I talked about, but whatever I said, it about broke my cousin's heart, and she would have kept every one but herself away from hearing me, if she could.

I should not have known Hortense, she was so changed.

When I began to get better, I improved rapidly, and was soon strong enough to play about again. Then one day my uncle took me in the carriage to the trial—Phil's trial for the murder of Mr. Clemens. He talked to me all the way, and tried to make me understand about an oath, and that I was to tell before a great many people all that I could remember about the night Mr. Clemens was murdered. Though I did not want to talk about it at first, it had been so terrible, I was persuaded by my uncle's gentle talk, and promised to do as he wished, I was not prepared, however, to see Phil there.

Nobody had explained to me about him, and when I saw him whom I loved so, and had not seen for so long, looking so pale and thin, so sad and care-worn, and when he smiled at me in the old-fashoned way, only so sorrowfully, I don't know what made me, but I turned away and cried.

By and by they coaxed me quiet, and after I had kissed the little book, I told my story in my own way, little suspecting that they were calculating upon my childish evidence to finally convict Phil of the murder.

Nobody interrupted or questioned me till I had finished, and the court was so still that you could have heard a pin drop. I had forgotten nothing, and beginning at my setting out to go to Phil, I told them about my going to sleep by the roadside, and what awoke me, and I told all about the "black man" as I called him, and what he said to me when he put me down in my uncle's grounds.

There was an evident sensation in court at this portion of my tale, and everybody looked at Phil and Raynall Ford, who had stood where I had not seen him before, pressed forward, and putting a slender hand upon the railing, leaned quite over that he might see Phil's face, and gave one of his half audible French hisses. Upon that hand glittered the ring I remembered so well.

It was only natural I suppose, that I should add to my already finished recital that the mysterious "black man" had a ring like Mr. Ford's.

There was another sensation then, and Raynall Ford turned upon me, showing his white teeth, as if he would have torn me. I was but a child, and scarcely recovered from a long illness. As that man turned toward me thus, I saw, or seemed to see, the eyes of that terrible being whose arms had clasped me that never-to-be-forgotten night, and whose shape of terror had printed itself in letters of torture upon my childish brain.

I cried out sharply:

"It is the black man! Don't let him get me!" and cowered helplessly in my uncle's arms.

There was a wild commotion in an instant. Raynall Ford made a guilty dash for the door, and when somebody stopped him, put the muzzle of a loaded pistol to his lips and blew his brains out.

Phil was acquitted. Three years afterward he and Hortense were married.

Raynall ford had stole Phil's revolver on purpose to fasten suspicion on him, and had disguised himself as Mr. Clemens' coachman having first drugged the real driver.

He had shot the old man first in the carriage, but the old man had managed to get out into the road.

Then he jumped off the box and fired the second time and killed him.

MOUNT SHASTA.

In the northern part of California, unfrequented by the ubiquitous tourist, and as yet scarcely touched by the pen of the versatile Bohemian, lies a region, which, in the grandeur and variety of its mountain scenery, is suggestive of the marvelous glacial districts of the Alps. Mont Blanc, the Jungfrau and the Matterhorn were all unconsciously suggested to me as I caught a full view of the rugged snowy peaks of Shasta, standing like a sentinel at the gate of the rich Sacramento valley. Differing radically from the Yosemite in the character of its landscapes, it has everything to gain and little to lose by the comparison. Around its base, magnificently watered and wooded, lies one of the finest hunting and pasture grounds of the Continent; while rising up to a height of 14,443 feet is one of the most remarkable regions of volcanic desolation now in existence. The brilliant hues of the trees near the base made a sort of wild mosaic of the forest before us, the colors changing successively to a somber gray, a dull earthy hue, and a fleecy white as the eye sought the top, at which it seemed to me that I should never grow weary of gazing. But a nudge and a word from the driver assured us that the great lumbering stage on which we were seated was approaching "Sisson's!" This is a station on the California and Oregon stage-road, 255 miles north of Sacramento, 75 miles of which distance we had just staged from Redding, on the California and Oregon branch of the Central Pacific Railway. It has an elevation of 3,500 feet above sea level, and is our point of departure for the mountain. Sisson provided horses, blankets, provisions, and a guide—the last not the least essential, for it is over eighteen miles to that coveted summit, and half of that must be traversed on foot, along tortuous and rugged paths. Many a time before I was done the ascent, I thought of Goethe's words:—"Heights charm us; the steps that lead to them do not."

The ride towards the top of the mountain is very beautiful, especially in the late evening of the year. The leaves of aspen, willow, mountain mahogany and balm of Gilead have lost their vivid green, so remarkable earlier in the summer, and it has been succeeded by a rich delicate orange, a blended green and yellow, or an apple-red. These exquisite hues, mingled with the heather green of the pines, the bright-glazed green of the cedar, and the green-tinted white of the silver firs, give an attractive variety and a beautiful contrast of colors rarely seen elsewhere. The aspen leaves especially, tinted with golden and orange, and sensitive to the slightest breath of wind, seem like myriads of gaudy butterflies fluttering in the sunlight. The limbs of the aspen are smooth and glistening and of a delicate grayish white, beautifully complementing the dark, laminated bark of the surrounding coniferous giants;—one suggesting feminine beauty, grace and timidity; the other, masculine strength, and the settled harshness of feature which comes of exposure to wind and weather.—*Thomas Magee, in Scribner's for August.*

The South.

On the cars between Philadelphia and Baltimore some time since we accidentally fell in with a gentleman who had commanded a yankee regiment, during the late war and with whom we struck up quite a pleasant travelling acquaintance. The question of a difference in politics was freely discussed, as well as the great commercial questions which seperate agricultural and manufacturing communities. We were deeply impressed at the time with the view he took of those great questions which most naturally affect us as Southern people. His line of argument was that with the close of the war the question of seccession had been settled, that the North was a commercial, manufacturing people, the South an agricultural one; that the South raised her agricultural staples, cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar, naval stores, &c., and her people were compelled to look North to find a market, and there to realize whatever price was offered; that the South was expected and required to lay out whatever she received in Northern goods at such prices *as were demanded* and return with her purchased commodities leaving both her own productions and the money she had received therefor as a tribute to yankee prosperity. He argued further that such was the peculiar condition of our people that this State of affairs must exist for a considerable time, and further that the yankee North were perfectly easy on that score. The South is ours, he said, we have but to wait for the coming of Spring and Autumn when her merchants, for the next generation at least will return to us and lay their semi-annual tithes at our feet.

But the West, said he, hitherto in the condition of your own country, is beginning to get a little too independent for us to feel pleasant. With the mighty "Father of Waters" for an outlet, with yankee ingenuity and yankee enterprise these Western folks—these our foster children, are beginning slowly, but surely to get beyond our control. Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis were already beginning to rival in importance, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and that soon these splendid cities, with their rich surrounding country, would cut the Gordian knot, which had bound them commercially to New England Puritanism. It must not be so. With our capital and bonds we must still keep them bound in the future as in the past, and we will do it. But his parting words when we arrived at the station where our respective lines of travel diverged—we coming South, he going West—were: "While these things are true of your country, they are not necessarily so; the future of the South, (with her climate and soil) is and must be in the hands of Southern men."

Every school boy knows that for the past generation we have been "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the world, and we must arrive at that point when Southern men resolve to be independent in a commercial sense. With our resources and our facilities let the South become a seller, and not a buyer, a producer and not a consumer. Let us have well worked factories to use up raw material. Let us have well-tilled fields, which will put our slovenly agriculture to shame. Let us invite in imigration to our sea-ports direct, by lines of steamers of our own. Let us put those agencies to work which have been so fruitful in building up the great North-West.

"The future of this land is in the hands of Southern men," (and his words are ringing in our ears yet) no matter who may come here, or what worth is brought from abroad.

Work, *work, work*, industry, energy, and enterprise must be inscribed upon the banner which floats on the sea of our future prosperity, and we hope and trust, that we shall be permitted to lend a helping hand where every consideration makes the thought so enchanting.—*Statesville Intelligencer.*

A Man Boiled Alive in a Hot Spring.

A horrible accident occurred a few days since at Steamboat Springs, Washo county, which will probably result in the death of C. W. Cullen, proprietor of the hotel and springs. For the following particulars in regard to the affair we are indebted to Dr. C. C. Green, of this city, who was summoned by telegraph to the assistance of the scalded man. Mr. Cullen was engaged in erecting a new bath house over a large pool of boiling water, for use in giving steam baths. Timbers for the foundation of the structure had been laid across the boiling pool, which is four or five feet in depth. Mr. Cullen had walked out on one of these for the purpose of arranging cross timber, when he slipped and fell into the boiling water. The water was so deep that it reached nearly to his breast bone, and is so hot that an egg is cooked in it in two minutes. When he fell in it he was either so frightened or felt so much pain that for a time he seemed in a manner paralyzed and incapable of doing anything toward getting out. It is said that he was in the spring full half a minute before he got out, which he did at last through his own exertions and the help of a man who came to his assistance. He was taken to the hotel and stripped, when the greater part of the skin slipped off his body from his breast bone downward. C. A. V. Putnam, State Printer, James Gray, of this city, and others who happened to be visiting at the springs, did all that could be done for the suffering man pending the arrival of the physician. They got a large quantity of flour and packed him in it, and kept him in this condition until the arrival of the doctor. Dr. Green says that the man may be said to be literally cooked alive. As to whether he will live or not he cannot say, but appears to think that his recovery would be little short of a miracle. Mr. Cullen was in such agony that the doctor was obliged to give him very large doses of opium to keep him at all quiet.—Virginia, (Nevada) *Enterprise.*

The Scotch Judges have decided that at common law women have no right to demand a share in the studies of men at Universities and no right to demand degrees.

The Emperor of Austria, while visiting the American Department of the Exposition at Vienna the other day had his pocket picked.

A Hebrew Conference.

Last week the Jewish congregations of the West and South held a conference in Cincinnati. It consisted of one hundred and twenty delegates. The speech of Mr. Julius Friedberg, of Cincinnati, the temporary President, referred to this country as "our glorious new land of promise, the land of religious liberty." The following paragraph from the address of the same gentleman will be found interesting:

We have assembled here to form ourselves into a union of the Jewish congregations of the West and the South (and we hope the North and East will do the same), for the purpose of diffusing light, knowledge and the spirit of religion among the Jews of this, our adopted country; and for the means to accomplish this aim we propose to establish a Jewish theological seminary, wherein we intend to rear and educate young Jewish preachers who shall promulgate the religion of our fathers in the language of our country and in the spirit of the age we live in.—We have been misjudged and misunderstood, our religion misinterpreted, long enough. We do not want to make proselytes, because we are one compact family, and scrutinize very closely before we adopt a strange child into it. Besides, my dear friends, we rejoice in the belief that each and every one can get to the destination generally called heaven in his own way.—My friends, it is high time to take the light from under the bushel and reveal it to the world, in order that they may know us—I mean the light of wisdom and understanding, the light of love to all, regardless of creed, the light of God, our Father above, and we, all his children here below, the light of charity and good will to all; and may our motto always be, as it has been in all ages before us, "Let there be light," and, as it is said in Holy Writ, when all was darkness and superstition all over Egypt, "Among the Jews there was light in all their dwellings."

The permanent President of the conference, Mr. M. Loth, after referring to the law as given on Mount Sinai, expounded the Modern Jewish faith in the following manner:

If these views are correct, as I really believe they are, is it not of the highest importance that we should uphold the Ten Commandments with the same reverence and high esteem as our heroic parents did, to teach them to our children, to impress them on their minds, to engrave them on their hearts, to expound their priestly beauty in poetical language before the people, to teach them the sublime lessons of Judaism, that every individual is responsible for his sins—*none* can atone for them but *themselves*, through sincere repentance and through a multitude of good deeds; that it is the duty of all to train themselves to self-restraint, self-denial and exertions of noble achievements, to cultivate the love of God, the love of country, the love of family, the love of friends, to have faith in human virtue and human attachment, to practice all the virtues and to avoid vices, to be honorable in all the relations of life, to appeal to God direct for help, to look to *Him alone* for salvation and everlasting bliss."

All this would seem to imply that the Hebrews represented in the Conference are determined to adhere rigidly to their ancient faith. They acknowledge no new revelation, and appear to have no expectation of a coming MESSIAH. Two of the declarations made by the first speaker quoted above are very interesting. One is: "We do not want to make proselytes." The other is: "We rejoice in the belief that each and every one can get to the "destition generally called heaven in his "own way."

This is more liberal than the idea that prevails among many Christians, who look upon all as already damned who do not believe exactly what they believe.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

The Habit of Reading.

"I have no time to read," is the common complaint, and especially of women, whose occupations are such as to prevent continuous book perusal. They seem to think, because they cannot devote as much attention to books as they are compelled to devote to their avocations, that they cannot read anything. But this is a great mistake. It isn't the books we finish at a sitting which always do us the most good. Those we devour in the odd moments, half a dozen pages at a time, often give us more satisfaction, and are more thoroughly digested than those we make a particular effort to read. The men who have made their mark in the world have generally been the men who have in boyhood formed the habit of reading at every available moment, whether for five minutes or five hours.

It is the habit of reading rather than the time at our command that helps us on the road to learning. Many of the most cultivated persons, whose names have been famous as students, have given only two or three hours a day to their books. If we make use of spare minutes in the midst of our work, and read a little, if but a page or a paragraph, we shall find our brains quickened and our toil lightened by just so much increased satisfaction as the book gives us. Nothing helps along the monotonous daily round so much as fresh and striking thoughts, to be considered while our hands are busy. A new idea from a new volume is like oil which reduces the friction of the machinery of life. What we remember from brief glimpses into books often serves as a stimulous to action, and becomes one of the most precious deposits in the treasury of our recollection. All knowledge is made up of small parts, which would seem insignificant in themselves, but, which, taken together, are valuable weapons for the mind and substantial armor for the soul. "Read anything continuously," says Dr. Johnson, "and you will be learned." The odd minutes which we are inclined to waste, if carefully availed of for instruction, will, in the long run, make golden hours and golden days that we shall ever be thankful for.—"*Home and Society*" *in Scribner's for August.*

The question of a railroad subscription is agitating the good people of Pasquotank county.

Tim Niggins after His Honeymoon.

Seems to me things have changed somewhat! Seems to me so—bust me up if it don't! I've been married near six months now, and the fact is, Susan showed the least bit more temper than I thought she had; in fact, to speak the right down truth, she's knocking things about generally for the past two months, and kicked up the old boy in particular! She's slung the cat through the window by the tail, and would cast me out by the heels, if I hadn't walked out in a fast run.

She's got cross as four sticks, and says she will use half a dozen sticks on my back if I don't quit smoking in the house.

And she threatened to throw the boot jack down my throat last night, because I spit in the fire. If she'd done that I suppose I'd have the boot-jack cramp.

"Timothy P. Niggin," says I to myself, says I, "you've gone and done it, you've put your foot into it, and you've got to put up with the consequences, you have. Come what will, you can't get out of it, you can't."

A girl loses her beauty mighty quick, after she gits to be a Mrs. Susan Sandlower, who, before was as pretty as venus; but jist as soon as I married her, her skin turned yellow, her eyes lost their beauty, her hair got thin, she's jist got to be the shape of an ale cask—she has by jingo!

And oh! what a temper she's got. Never know'd her to be mad before I married her; never know'd her to offer to throw the stove or chair down anybody's throat; no, never till she was Mrs. Niggins! Aunt says she'll come all right, after awhile; but I don't see why she can't be all right now, I don't; if she don't improve soon, the Lord help me!

"Jist spit in the fire agin," says she to me yisterday; "jist do it agin, and I'll throw this stick of wood down your throat! What did I marry you for? To run round arter you and make up the fire arter you had spit it out? You tormented beast!—Did I marry you to slave and work for you while you smoke and chaw and chaw and smoke and spit in the fire? There's the pigs I had to feed to-day—there's the chickens I had to feed, too; there's Ben Dykes' hog got into the garden and dug up my seed beets, and you never saw it; there's that old rooster scratched up my onion bed, and you never saw it! And you never see nothing you ort to see, and see everything you ort'nt to see! There's Ann Buster, who was over here yisterday, I saw you wink at her! I saw you, Tim Niggins! Don't say you didn't, I saw you, I saw you—I—"

Mountain Weather Stations.

The scientific public will be interested in learning the recent attempt of the Signal Bureau to extend its mountain weather observations to two of the loftiest summits on the Continent. A few years ago an eminent scientist scaled the [illegible] sides of the Peak of Teneriffe, in the Canary Islands, and his meteorological researches at a great altitute proved of the utmost value to the science they were designed to promote. For some weeks the Signal Bureau has been at work in taking instrumental and other observations on Mount Mitchell in North Carolina. This towering point of the Apalachian chain, known as "the Black Dome" of the Black Mountains, rises from a valley, the main height of which, above the ocean, is two thousand feet; and its sister peaks, which attain the height of six thousand feet, are counted by scores. The "Black Dome" itself rises four hundred feet higher than Mount Washington, in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, and is the culminating point of the whole Alleghery chain. In studying the Winter weather reports from Mount Washington, the interesting fact was elicited that the cold ærial waves that cross the country from west to east are not, when they reach the Atlantic States, high enough to submerge this mountain, since the thermometer at the summit reads higher than at the stations near the base. Several other valuable deductions regarding American meteorology and storm movements have been obtained from the Mount Washington data. But in the case of Mount Mitchell, there is a far richer promise of learning the play of the great atmospheric machinery and currents. The former mountain lies so far beyond the intertropical belt that the meteorologist cannot expect to encounter on its ice apex anything but the polar blast, relieved occasionally by milder local winds. But the "Black Dome" in North Carolina appears to be admirably located to exhibit on its summit the successive phenomena of the Summer trade winds, and in Winter the return trades, the observation of which, on Teneriffe, proved so instructive to Piazza Smith and other scientific investigators.

Not content however, with stationing sentinels of science on the top of Mount Mitchell, the Weather Bureau is also about similarly occupying, on the opposite side of the Continent, the splendid lookout from Pike's Peak, correspondingly the most elevated point of the Rocky Mountains within the United States. This will afford new facilities for investigating the meteorologic conditions which gave the Pacific States and Territories and the adjacent country their charmingly uniform and salubrious climate, as it will also enable the office at Washington to make more accurate forecasts of all Eastern weather affected by that of the Rocky Mountains.

When these and other new arrangements for widening the scope for atmospheric research are perfected, we may expect many interesting and instructive results.—*New York Herald.*

Several persons and horses were stunned by lightning in Kinston during the recent severe storm that swept over that place.

Mr. M. B. Joyner, who resides about five miles south of Louisburg, had a fine horse and mule killed by lightning on Friday.

We are glad to inform our readers that Prof. W. C. Kerr landed safely at Liverpool on the 15th, after a very pleasant voyage of nine days. He is doubtless in Vienna by this time.

Gen. Estes has shipped already more than a thousand bushels of peaches to the northern markets from his plantation in Edgecombe County.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1873.

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the PEOPLE'S PRESS Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS, CARDS,
PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS,
PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES,
POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS,
DRAFTS, &c., &c

OBITUARY NOTICES.—From and after his date, obituary notices of more than five lines will be invariably charged at the same rate as advertisements.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.—Hereafter we will require *cash in advance* for all legal advertisements. Clerks of Courts, Attorneys, and others interested, will please take notice.

Vote for the eight Constitutional Amendments. They will reduce the expenses of the State Government and save the State, in all probability, from bankruptcy.

TO-DAY

The people will vote upon the proposed Constitutional Amendments and for township officers.

☞ We copy the following significant article from the Raleigh *News* of Tuesday evening:

"We learn from a reliable and undoubted source that Col. A. S. Buford, President of the Richmond & Danville Railroad, has called a special meeting of the Directors of the North Carolina Railroad, to take place at Company Shops this day.

While it is not certainly known what the real object of the meeting is, yet it is currently reported that Col. Buford will surrender the lease of the North Carolina road which was made to the Richmond & Danville Railroad, and thus put an end to the litigation now going on, touching the legality of the lease and the right of the Richmond & Danville road to change the guage of the North Carolina road from Greensboro to Charlotte. This act of the President of the Richmond & Danville road, if the report turns out to be true, cuts the gordian knot which our judicial officers have not yet unravelled."

If so, then N. W. N. C. R. R. westward ho!

THE RAILROAD WAR.—The *Southern Home* says: Under the decision of a Magistrate's Court, at Statesville, President Johnson was given possession of the road and rolling stock. But President McDowell dismantled the engine in Statesville and run the train out of Iredell county.—President Johnston has control in that county and President McDowell in this.—Judge Moore has enjoined President Johnston to take no further steps for recovering the rolling stock from President McDowell. The injunction case is to be heard to-day. In the meanwhile, the little road with a big name has a President for each county and a Director or employee for esch mile.

Since the above, we learn that Railroad Presidents Johnston and McDowell indulged in a fisticuff at Charlotte, about Railroad matters, a few days since. No particulars.

Virginia.

At the State Convention recently held in Lynchburg, the following ticket was put in nomination by the Republicans:

For Governor—Robert W. Hughes.

For Lieutenant-Governor—C. P. Ramsdell of Surry county.

For Attorney-General—David Fultz, of Augusta county.

This is considered a well matured political move. Mr. Hughes is from the Southwestern region of the State, where he is very popular. Ramsdell is a Pennsylvanian by birth and comes from the Eastern part of the State. He has been a member of the Legislature in Pennsylvania and Virginia. Fultz is from the valley of Virginia, a native of Augusta county, for many years a distinguished lawyer. Thus, geographically, the entire State is embraced in the most ingenious manner with a view to carry the State in November.

The Conservative party have now the Radical plan fully developed, and it is to be hoped they will profit by a full knowledge of the movements of the *Rads*—forewarned, forearmed.

HON. D. M. BARRINGER.—We regret to learn that this gentleman is still in very feeble health. He is at the White Sulphur Springs.

M. W. CHURCHILL died at the National Hotel in Raleigh, on the 26th of July. He was a native of New York, but removed to this State in 1868, and became a prominent citizen of Raleigh.

Thos. R. Purnell, Esq., the State Librarian, says the *News*, has just completed a re-arrangement of the Library, a job he undertook with the hope of making more room wherein to store the large number of volumes that are constantly arriving.—He still cries for more room. The Library is full to repletion, and yet the Legislature will not make any provision for enlarging the space.

Major Gaston H. Wilder died at his residence, five miles from Raleigh, on the morning of the 5th inst.

Major Bingham, delivered his lecture on the "Angle Saxon Race" at Tarboro, on last Friday.

The Ohio Liberals and the New Departure.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 30.—The Liberal Republican Convention met this morning and adopted the resolutions adopted by their caucus last night, to dissolve their organization as Liberal Republicans and unite with the Allen county New Departure. To-day the New Party People's Convention met and the following platform was adopted with much enthusiasm:

Resolved, That we declare against the infallibility of party: that when caucus or convention fails to present fit candidates for office, it is the high privilege as well bounden duty of all good citizens to withhold their votes from such candidates, and regardless of party affiliations, to support the best men presented for official position.

Second, That both the Republican and Democratic parties have outlived the issues in which they had their origin, and have outlived their usefulness, and a new organization of parties demanded in the interests of public welfare.

Third, That the Republican party, having control of both branches of Congress, and the Executive department, is directly responsible for the legislation known as the salary grab. For the squandering of the public land in grants to private corporations. For the release of railroads from their just obligations to the Government, and other manifestations of corruption developed by the Credit Mobilier and other investigations, and that those members of the Democratic party who acquiesced in such legislation equally deserve public condemnation.

Fourth, That we believe that the fundamental purpose of Government is protection to persons and property and not the meddling with and regulation of the business industry or consciences of its citizens, nor the assumption of such works by Federal, State or municipal governments as may safely and properly be left to individual enterprise.

Fifth, That as corruption can be successfully combated only by the removal or lessening of temptation, we are in favor of a reduction of the functions now exercised by the Government, a consequent diminution of Government bureaus and officials, believing as we do that a continually increasing army of Federal officers is an evil increasing in danger as the country grows.

NO MORE LAND GRANTS.

Sixth, That grants of subsidies in land or money, and of special privileges and exemptions to national banks and other great moneyed corporations, and all fosterings of monopolies at the expense of the whole people are unjust and oppressive.

Seventh, That the practice of electing stockholders and officers of national banks to seats in Congress, whereby great gains of continued irredeemable paper money are secured to the institutions by the votes of interested parties, is a national scandal which deserves the condemnation of every good citizen, and ought to be prevented by proper legislation.

Eighth, That we insist upon a strict observance by the General Government of the Constitutional limitations of its power, and we demand home government in all local affairs.

Ninth,—We believe that the business of the Government should be transacted upon the same principles that regulate the business of private individuals. We believe, therefore, that the appointment of subordinate officials should depend on their qualifications, and that their tenure should depend on their fitness and efficiency, and in this respect a return to the practice of the early days of the Republic is highly desirable and necessary.

Tenth, That duties on imports, as long as such duties are necessary, should be imposed for the purpose of revenue only, and not for the purpose of benefitting or enriching private individuals or companies, or favoring particular branches of industry at the expense of the whole people.

Eleventh, That it is the duty of the Government to repeal all laws that favor capital to the prejudice of labor.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH for August is an excellent number; opening with an illustrated article on the Care of the Feet; The Confessions of the late Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer is given; Sins Against the Body; an excellent article on Green Corn, giving a dozen or more modes of preparing this universally used article of food; Causes and cure of Summer Complaints; Health Resorts in America; Signs of Madness in Dogs; and a variety of other rich reading, including Answers to Correspondents. Terms $2.00 a year. A new Vol. began with July. Sent six months on trial, for $1,00. S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

HARPER contains its usual variety of good things. A readable article on "The Little Laborers of New York." The telegraph" ever now and interesting, and profusely illustrated are among the most prominent papers. Mr. Charles Nordhoff begins a series of illustrated sketches entitled "Hawaii-Nei." Harper & Bros., Franklin Squarre, New York. $4 a year.

We acknowledge the receipt of duplicates of the July number of that excellent monthly "Oliver Optic's Magazine." It is without doubt the very thing for "Our Boys and Girls," and we recommend it to our young readers as an exceptionally good monthly. $3 a year. Lee & Shepard, Boston.

☞ The publishers will please favor us with the August number, which for some cause or other has missed us.

SCRIBNER for the current month gives us an illustrated paper on Nantucket. Bret Harte's Episode of Fiddletown is commenced, and John Esten Cooke of Va., writes in his own pleasant way about "My Knee Buckles." The magazine is steadily improving in every way. $4. Scribner & Co., Few York.

A GRAND EXHIBITION OF NATIONAL INDUSTRY.—The American Institute of the city of New York will hold its 42d Exhibition this fall, opening on the 10th day of September next, and continuing until late in November.

It is said this Exhibition promises to be more interesting than any which have preceded it, inasmuch as special effort is being made to have the leading industrial operations carried on upon the premises.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Cuba.

HAVANA, July 30, 1873.—Slaves have increased in value since the promulgation by the Home Government of the decree declining to make any more reforms in Cuba while the insurrection lasts.

KEY WEST, August 1, 1873.—Dates from Havana of the 29th ult.

The government has obtained possession of important documents revealing clandestine labors of the Carlists in this province and priminating Quijarro, counsel for the Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company and legal agent for soverat wealthy merchants of Havana. Other persons are implicated and are under the surveilance of the courts.

In searching the house of Quijarro $500,000 in gold was found, which, it is said, was collected here to be sent to England to further the cause of the Carlists.

The Commissioner sent by the Captain General to the insurgents has returned after an interview with Cespedes, who firmly refused to enter into any negotiations.

Severe engagements have taken place lately near Puerto Principe with the insurgents.

The town of Yaregal was attacked recently by a Cuban force of 300. After a fight of several hours they were repulsed. They set fire to several houses.

Guzman, a prominent Cuban, who was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Spanish army for saving Valmaseda from being captured by the insurgents at one time, was lately killed in battle.

Mail advices from Cuba state that a very severe engagement had taken place at Bamanesa, nine leagues from Manzanillo. The Spanish loss was severe. Thirty-seven wounded were taken to Manzanillo and twenty more severely wounded were ldft at Vegnita. The Spanish are very reticent.

England.

Much opposition is manifested in England among the people against the appropriation of £25,000 to the Duke of Edinburg on his marriage. In House of Commons of Parliament opposition was manifested but the bill passed second reading by a large vote, 162 to 18. The bill finally passed in Committee of the Whole.

The Goodwood cup was won, on July 31st, by Flageolet, in a well contested race.

Weather to-day favorable to crops.

Indignation meetings were held in Hyde Park on Sunday last, protesting against the additional allowance of Duke of Edinburg.

Aug. 1.—The miners of the Wigan District, Lancashire, are on a strike.

On Monday last a Bank Holiday was observed and the London Markets were closed.

The pioneer steamship *Goethe* made her trial trip at Glasgow, averaging 14 knots per hour. She will leave Hamburg for New York about the end of the present month, (August).

LONDON, August 2, 1873.—A dreadful accident occurred this morning on the Northwestern Railway, near Wigan, to the Scotch tourist express train from London. Twelve persons were instantly killed and thirty were wounded.

France.

During the session of the National Assembly at Versails on the 29th ult., President McMahon says in a message proroguing the Assembly, "that he will answer for the preservation of order during the recess, and will insure the maintenance of respect for the authority of the Assembly. Peace is the first necessity, and the government is resolved to maintain it.

Alluding to the evacuation of the soil by the German troops, now fast approaching completion, he makes a grateful acknowledgment to the successful negotiations of President Thiers to that end, and praises the Eastern departments for their heroism and the French people for their patriotism and abnegation in the protracted trial they have undergone.

The country, he adds, will never cease to feel a sense of its dignity when it remembers what a price is has paid for peace. But noisy manifestations of joy over the event should not be indulged in.

Prince Jerome Napoleon has asked for his restoration as General of Division of the French Army.

It is believed that Marshal MacMahon will retain the Presidency but six months longer, when he will resign and return to the command of the army. 100 Deputies of the French Assembly have sent to the Pope an address of devotion to his holiness

Disturbances are reported in the department of the Vosges. Sub-Prefect was beaten by a mob who cried *Vive Thiers Vive Gambetta*. During the evacuation of this province by the French, there were cries of "*Vive la Commune*."

The municipal territories of Nancy and Belfort were evacuated on the 31st July and the Germans burned all their goods which they could not carry away.

PARIS, August 4.—The Prefect of Lyons has issued an order requiring all public gardens in that city to be closed at 9 o'clock in the evening.

Germany.

VIENNA, July 29, 1873.—There is not doubt that many of the highest prizes for goods exhibited at the exposition will be awarded to Americans.

BERLIN, July 29, 1873.—Prince Bismark has granted permission to the Good Templars to establish lodges in Prussia.

VIENNA, August 2, 1873.—A fire occurred in the Exposition building this morning, and was not extinguished before the Alsace-Lorraine peasant dwelling was destroyed.

Italy.

ROME, August 4.—A fleet of Italian war vessels have been ordered to proceed to Cartagena, to protect the interests of her subjects in Italy, and also to cooperate with other Foreign vessels now there in whatever measures may be deemed necessary in view of the situation.

Spain.

[Herald dates of July 29th.]

The civil war in Spain is still conducted with great violence, we might say ferocity, at certain points of the national domain. Radical insurrection and royalism remain armed against the democracy of the Madrid Republic. The contending forces of the republicans and radicals have been engaged in street conflict at Malaga during a space of two days. Spanish army regulars operated against Spanish ultras hastily armed. Barricades were thrown up in the streets. The sanctuary of the Church was defiled in several instances with blood. One hundred and sixty persons were killed. The German naval officer took the steamer Vigilante to Gibralter, and there surrendered her to the Spanish Consul. The vessel has thus been brought to a secure retreat at a point which will remain forever memorable in the history of Spain.

An engagement has taken place between a force of National troops under General Navarro and a Carlist band entrenched at Maredodes. The insurgents were driven from the town and 700 Republicans prisoners who were confined therein released.

It is rumored that General Concasa is to be appointed Captain General of Madrid.

Seville was fired by the insurgents in four different places.

A general conflagration was however prevented.

Almeria was bombarded and the insurrectionists repulsed, after a two hours bombardment.

The blockade of Bilbao by the Carlists has been raised and communication with that city is now open.

A proposition is mooted to cede to France all of the province of Navarre lying north of the River Ebro.

MADRID, July 31—P. M.—A dispatch has been received at the Ministry of War announcing that the insurrection in Seville has been suppressed and that the city is now occupied by the government troops.

The Cortes has adopted a resolution thanking the republican troops at Almeria for their heroic resistance to the attack of the insurgents.

The insurgents in Valencia still refuse to surrender and the republican troops resumed the bombardment of that city last night.

The citizens of Alicante, fearing an attack from the insurgents, have made urgent application to the Madrid government for reinforcements.

A body of 700 insurgents from Cartagena surprised the garrison of Oribuela, in the province of Alicante, captured that town, and are now marching upon the city of Alicante.

The insurgents in Valencia are reported as becoming more discouraged, General Martinez anticipates an easy victory over them.

Angry discussions are occuring in the Cortez, and much depression is felt at Madrid. Don Carlos is in Biscay.

MADRID, August 1, 1873.—A sharp fight has taken place near Malaga between the republicans and insurgents, in which the latter were defeated and driven from the field.

Eigbty-seven insurrectionists were killed.

The government troops in Seville have captured twenty cannon.

The insurgent fleet has sailed from Almeria. There is great rejoicing over its departure.

The republican fleet has opened a bombardment upon the positions occupied by the insurgents in San Fernando.

The arsenal in Cadiz still holds out for the government.

Four German men-of-war are in the harbor watching them.

The town of Alhama, thirteen miles from Murcia, has proclaimed its independence.

A junta has been organized, the first act of which was to levy a contribution of $25,000 on the inhabitants.

The Majarera tobacco factory, the last refuge of the insurgents in Seville, has been captured by the troops. A large number of prisoners were taken, among whom are several foreigners, members of the International Society.

AUGUST 2. The working men of Alcoy numbering 6000 propose to constitute a municipal government of that town to maintain order.

During the occupancy of Seville by the insurrectionists many buildings in various quarters of the city were set on fire and laid in ashes.

In a number of the streets every house and store was entered by the insurgents and plundered of their contents.

The conduct of General Contreras in bombarding defenceless towns is producing an immence reaction throughout the country in favor of the national government.

Many persons who joined the insurrection in the south in favor of the independence of the Cantons, have abandoned the cause in consequence of the excesses committed by the insurgents.

Eight siege guns and two mortars have been sent, by government order, to the National Republican troops before Valoncia, to assist in the bombardment of that city.

The latest news from the scene of operations reports as follows:—The attack upon the insurgents in Valencia was renewed this morning by the national forces and has been kept up all day.

A dispatch from that city to-night says the insurrectionists have been driven into the Plaza de Moress, where they are besieged by the republicans.

BARCELONA, August 4—The Carlists at Pratz de Llussanares are divided into three corps. The whole force is commanded by Don Alfonso, and is 40 miles northwest from Barcelona.

GENERAL NEWS.

The New Fifty Cent Note.

The plates for the new fifty cent note have been prepared at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department, and the work of printing the new note will be commenced next week, though it will be probably a number of days before the note will be issued to the public. The new note will be about a quarter of an inch shorter than that now in circulation and a quarter of an inch wider, its dimensions being three and three-quarter inches long by two inches wide. On the face of the note, left hand side, is a vignette head of Samuel Dexter, who was Secretary of the Treasury in 1801, and a former Governor of the State of Massachusetts. On the right of the note is a section of geometrical lathe work, with the words "Fifty cents," in white letters, engraved across the face. The story or lettering on the note is the same as on the present issue, with the exception of the words "receivable for all United States stamps," at the bottom of the old note, which are omitted on the new one. The seal is printed in the centre of the face, and is enclosed in cycloidal work, a new feature upon fractional currency. The back of the note, which will be printed in New York, will be in green. It is made up of geometrical lathe work and scrolls. On the right hand corner the word "cents" found on the old note is omitted, and the numeral "50" takes its place. The date of the passage of the act authorizing the issue is omitted from the face of the new note and put upon the back thereof. On the left hand side of the back there is an open space to show the fibre in the paper, and it will not be shown on the face as much as in the old note. The new note, of course, will take the place of the one now in circulation, as the present issue has been counterfeited, although not to any great extent. No other new fractional currency will be issued at present.

The Latest Great Conflagration.

One great fire rapidly follows upon another, and in two years the valuable parts of four cities have been burned—Chicago, Boston, Baltimore and Portland, Oregon. Seven years ago Portland, Me., was destroyed. This latest fire seems to have been the work of incendiaries, and, when the extent and wealth of the city are considered, it was perhaps the most disastrous. Twenty-three blocks were burned and one entire block was in flames before the firemen got to work. With the assistance sent from Salem and Vancouver the whole force contending with the fire numbered only seven engines. Nearly all the important buildings in the city are gone, and the loss will probably reach two millions of dollars, with an insurance not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.—One hundred and fifty families are houseless, and even the churches are being converted into dwellings.

These details show a sad want of precaution against such a disaster, but what is saddest of all is, that it should be the work of fiendish men urged into the commission of the crime by a general and fearful malice against mankind. One of these villains was caught in the act of setting fire to a building six blocks from the fire, and he was so mildly treated that he was only sent to jail. No punishment could have been too severe for a scoundrel so heartless and depraved. In regard to the burning city it seems useless to repeat the warnings of the past. If the authorities of large cities cannot be induced to take every precaution against fire after the fate of Chicago, Boston and Baltimore they will not be warned at all.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A MEMPHIS MATRIMONIAL MISUNDERSTANDING.—Memphis, Tenn., has had another sensation, or rather a complicated nature. First, a youthful citizen eloped with a young lady who was intended by her parents for another, and married her on Friday last. The same day the bride went home to secure her travelling suit, and was locked up by her father till the next morning, when he posted off for an application for a divorce. Meantime the newly-married husband was not entirely idle. He and the intended husband went in the street, and without any ceremonious preliminaries proceeded to exchange shots with each other, but fortunately, missed their mark, and then fell into the embrace of the police.

An organization was formed to investigate the financial affairs of the State of South Carolina, and to prosecute if necessary the persons accused of these wholesale frauds. It is pretty well established, as a result of the examination so far, that the class of bonds known as conversion bonds, amounting to the large sum of $7,161,000, are entirely fraudulent, and legal proceedings have been instituted by the tax-payers' committee to have them declared invalid. The Charleston papers announce that the work will not stop with this suit, the success of which the committee do not doubt. They believe that the whole additional debt created by the Moses ring illegal, and they call upon the people of the State to contribute the means for testing itsvalidity, and bringing the offenders to justice.

NO PILL IN THE WORLD ever had anything like the circulation of AYER'S PILLS. Throughout these States, Mexico, and the Central American republic, down the slopes of the Andes, and across the pampas of South America, in negro villages, amid the fervid wilds of Africa, throughout the jungles of India, and the steppes of interior Asia, over the continent of Australia, and the islands of the Pacific, these PILLS are known and everywhere used as family remedies for diseases. With distant nations, their wonderful cures attract more attention than they do at home; for the sentiment of wonder takes a far deeper hold on their minds than the results of a higher scientific skill with us. The amount consumed require seventy-five thousand doses a day to supply it. An inspection of the manufactory showed us how this enormous demand is made and sustained. Added to the consummate skill of their composition, is an extreme care in their manufacture, which at once secures the most perfect material and their most accurate combination. The consequence is a power and certainty in controlling disease which other remedies never attained.—*Baltimore Courier.*

RANAWAY.—Last week an engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad lost control of his engine on a down grade, some 45 miles west of Cumberland, when the engine ran away, and while running over forty miles an hour, struck the rear freight train, demolishing twenty cars loaded with corn, cotton and tobacco from the West, scattering the contents of the cars all over the track. Engineer Conway, and two men, Martin and Elliott, drovers, from Barbour and Harrison counties, W. Va., were killed. The conductor and E. Conway, brakeman both of Piedmont, and a drover named Reynolds, were badly injured.

The Germans are reported to have adopted a 150-pounder gun in the siege artillery. This is the largest gun ever attempted to be used in field operations. They have also been making some 700-pounder guns, throwing a projectile 100 pounds heavier than any of those now made by the British.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1st.—The delegates of the Mennonites from the southern part of Prussia, after a trip over the North Pacific Railroad, favor a settlement on that line. They number 40,000 and propose emigration to avoid military service which their tenets forbid.

Advices were received at Washington last week that the Modocs who have been on trial for some time, for the murder of Canby, Thomas and Meacham, have been convicted and ordered to be shot.

The Baltimore fire consumed about $360,000 worth of property. Of this about one third was insured.

The Texas cattle plague prevails in Northwest Missouri. Within the past two weeks several thousand have died. In Nathaway county alone the loss is estimated at fifty thousand dollars.

WILKESBARRE, PA., August 4.—A mine explosion occurred here to-day. Two persons were killed and two wounded. Mine boss Harkness rushed to the rescue and was prostrated by the after-damp but taken out alive.

Robert S. Chew, Chief Clerk of the State Department, who died in Washington on the 3rd, commenced his career in that department under John Forsythe, of Alabama. He was the Secretary of State to Andrew Jackson.

Thirty persons in Philadelphia have died from spotted fever.

STATE ITEMS.

GLEANINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

Capt. Natt Atkinson authorized Prof. Kerr, our State Geologist, to offer on his behalf at the Vienna Exposition, the sum of one hundred dollars for apples that will surpass those grown in Western North Carolina. Said apples to be exhibited at our next State Fair at Raleigh. Capt. A. wants every grower of apples in our mountain country to have him a selection of their best to take to Raleigh with him next Fall. This product of his section he offers against the world—and any body exhibiting better will receive from him a premium of $100.

The Milton *Chronicle* says: A threshing machine belonging to Mr. Sidney Lea, of this county, exploded last Saturday evening while running at a rapid rate, at Mr. Thos. Lea's residence, and knocked down eight men, wounding two colored men, it is thought mortally.

We learn from one of our exchanges that Mr. N. L. Long, of Halifax county, has one thousand acres of lowland in clover. When cured, it is very valuable, and worth from $1.50 to $3 per hundred pounds. An acre at the lowest figure, will yield a ton, which is worth $30 or more. After a good stand is obtained, but little or no labor is necessary.—*Goldsboro Messenger.*

RALEIGH, July 25.—Extensive preparations are being made for the coming State Fair. The grounds and buildings are the finest in the South. The Fair commences on the 13th of October and continues one week. Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address.

The Hickory *Press* says: We learn that on Thursday last Mr. LaFayette Phillips, on Johns River, Burke county, while plowing in the field was killed by lightning. His two horses were killed at the same time, and his son, a young man of eighteen, was so badly paralyzed by the shock that it is thought he will never recover.

The Hickory *Press* says: A fearful storm passed over Morganton Sunday night. Mrs. Beach, a highly respected old lady of sixty, was killed by lightning. While the family were all at supper, Mrs. B. stepped into another room and was getting a cup from the cupboard when she was struck dead.

The Hickory *Press* says: A company of Canadian capitalists have purchased of Dr. Council Boon, thirteen thousand acres of timber land in Watauga county. The price paid was forty cents an acre. The entire tract is covered with the finest and most valuable timber. On the land in question are plentiful indications of copper, iron and silver.

The North Carolina Homestead question has been carried to the U. S. Supreme Court for final decision. So says the Raleigh *News*.

In Hillsboro, on Thursday evening last, a kerosene lamp exploded in the Methodist church during a lecture by Rev. P. A. Strobel. For a minute a considerable panic prevailed, and during the excitement a Miss Pogul was considerably hurt by a fall from a window through which she was endeavoring to escape. The flames were speedily extinguished and the lecture resumed.

The executive committee of the State Educational Association have determined to issue a monthly periodical to be known as the *Educational Journal*.

Col. W. H. Tucker, of Raleigh, now on an European tour, writes that the notorious John. G. Hester, formerly of this city, but now consul to Santiago, is doing a thriving business in the soda-water line at the Vienna Exposition.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn,	70	a	Salt Liverpool	2 30	
Wheat,	1 50	a 1.55	" American,	2 25	
Meal,	2	a 2	Candles ada.	20	a 25
Chop,	1¼	a 2	Oils, Linseed,	0.00	a 1.25
Bacon,	12	a 15	" Kerosene,	50	a 60
Pork,	7 00	a 8.00	Sheetings, Fries' A.	12¼	
Lard,	11	a 12	" " B.	12	
Eggs,	15	a 20	Yarn, Frics, per bun	1.60	
Molasses,	28	a 40	Iron,	6	a 8
Cheese Fac.	18	a 25	Nails,	7	a 8
" Mount.	15	a 00	Hides, green,	7, Dry	15
Butter,	25	a 00	Tallow,	10	a 12
Peas,	75	a 80	Beeswax,	28	a 30
Apples, green,	00	a 0.00	Clover Seed,		
" dried,	0	a 0	Home grown;	0.00	a 0.00
Potatoes, sw.	00	a 00	Barrels Flour, Fruit	50	
" irish.	50	a 00	Brick.	6.00	a 10.00
Coffee,	25	a 30	Shingles,		
Sugar,	10	a 14	Long leaf pine,	4.50	a 5.25
" crushed,	15	a 18	Hay, per cwt.	40	a 45
Rags,	3	a 4			

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

REPORTED BY WINSTON TOBACCO ASSOCIATION.

NEW TOBACCO.

LUGS—Common,	5 00	to 5 75
" Medium,	6 00	to 7 00
LEAF—Common,	7 50	to 8 25
" Medium,	9 00	to 11 00
BRIGHT SMOKERS—Common,	8 00	to 10 00
" " Fancy,	11 00	to 14 50
WRAPPERS—Common.	9 00	to 13 00
" Good to Fine,	15 00	to 22 00
" Fancy,	25 00	to 50 00

Markets active, with upward tendency for all grades in sound order.

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

LUGS—Medium,	$5 00	to 0 00
" Good,	6 00	to 7 00
" Common Bright,	7 00	to 9 00
" Fancy Smokers,	10 00	to 2 00
LEAF—Common Red,	7 00	to 9 00
" Good,	8 00	to 10 00
" Common Bright,	15 00	to 25 00
" Good Bright,	25 00	to 40 00
" Fancy Wrappers,	50 00	to 75 00

Charlotte, August 4.—Bacon 12½ a 13 Flour, 4 25 a 4 50; Corn, 70 a 72; Oats, 45 a 50 Wheat, 1 40 a 1 50; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00 Peas, 75 a 100; Lard, 12 a 13.

Fayetteville, August 3.—Bacon 12½ to 14 Flour, $6 75 a $8 00 Corn a $105 Oats, 100 80; Rye, $1 25; Wheat, $1 30; Lard, 12 a 15 Whisky, $2 25; a $2 75; Brandy, $2 50. Salt, $1 75 a $1 85

Richmond, August 4.—Wheat, $130 a $1 60 Corn 73 a 74; Oats 55 a 00; Flour, superfine 7 25. a 7 50

New York, August 4.—Cotton. 00 a 21 Flour, $6 00 to $7 75; Corn, 55 a 57 Wheat, 1 40a 1 53; Gold, 1 15½ a 000; Bonds N. C. old, 00 a 00, new 00 a 00.

Baltimore, August 4.—Cotton 00 0 20 Flour 5 00a 6 00; Wheat, $1 65 a $1 70; Corn, white, 00 a 66, yellow, 00 a 86; Oats, 47 a 50½ Bacon, 9 a 10; Whisky, 95 a 00; Lard 10½ a 10

Petersburg, August 3.—Flour, 7 50 a 8 00 Wheat, red $1 65 a $1 90, white, $0 00 a $2 00; Corn, 75 a 76; Bacon, hog round 10a 11.

Mental Photograph Albums,

At the BOOK STORE.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE RAILROAD.—On Friday last trains on the N. W. N. C. R. R. commenced making their regular runs, leaving the Depot for Greensboro at 4.40 p. m., and returning at 1.40 a. m.

The road is represented to be in excellent condition, and under the direction of A. S. Buford, Esq., the efficient President of the road, no doubt will prove a success.

HOG LAW.—Below we give, substantially, the amendments to the town ordinance, recently passed by the Board of Commissioners:

Hogs are declared a nuisance, and shall not be permitted to run at large within the corporate limits of Salem. It shall be the duty of the town constable to impound all hogs going at large in town, and sell the same after three days' notice, unless the owners of the impounded hogs shall have redeemed them, at One Dollar each and 25 cents per day for feeding each hog. The money arising from the sale of hogs, if owners cannot be found, goes into the Town Treasury. Persons obstructing or attempting to obstruct the execution of the hog law, subject themselves to a fine of twenty dollars.

THE ATLANTIC for August continues Parton's Life of Jefferson, in the shape of an article entitled "The Art of being President, gathered from the experiences of Thos. Jefferson." De Forest's "Honest John Vane" is concluded, and Gunnar, a Norse romance is continued. Shaler's "Summer Journey of a Naturalist," 2nd paper, Henry James' "Modern Diabolism," and "Roman Ideas" follow. But the most attractive and interesting article is Robert Dale Owen's celebrated Social experiment at New Harmony. The Poems are by Dr. Holmes and T. B. Aldrige. $4 a year. Jas. R. Osgood & Co., Boston, Mass.

N. W. N. C. R. R.—Considerable feeling is manifested by the citizens of Winston, on account of the action of the recent Stockholders' Meeting in Greensboro. They complain that Winston is not represented in the Board of Directors, and that Salem and the Richmond & Danville Railroad "gobbled up the whole." We know very little about this matter and care less. If there is any cause for grumbling Salem has more reason to do so than Winston. In locating the depot our town was ignored altogether, although her citizens subscribed some $30,000 while Winston subscribed only $8,000. Winston has according to the *Sentinel*, "the Depot with all its practical advantages, and can afford to be without a Director," then why not rest satisfied?

The feeling, however, seems to be that the Station is called *Salem* in all the Company's business transactions and not *Winston*. We think Salem is entitled to the *honor* of the name, as Winston expects to receive the *profits!* Seriously speaking, we are surprised at the bad temper displayed by our neighbors, as it shows a spirit which we did not think existed to such an extent. It is folly to bandy words in a newspaper, when enough has already been said outside to make this whole *Depot question* notoriously ridiculous. We advise our neighbors to keep cool, there may be matters of more importance to quarrel about in the not distant future.

The *Republican* has an ugly article in regard to this matter, mentioning some things which, perhaps, had better been left unsaid. But the parties named in that article are amply able to take care of themselves, and will probably explain at the proper time, if they deem it necessary. Sometimes such mean things fall harmless at the object aimed, but rebound against the assailant.

We see that PROCTER & GAMBLE'S EXTRA OLIVE SOAP is becoming very popular in our town, its quality we know is superior, and being nicely perfumed we are not surprised that consumers prefer it, and that it has a large sale. 3m.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Mr. O. A. Keehln, of this place, while engaged in the Fogle Bros. Saw Mill, injured his hand to such an extent by its coming in contact with the circular saw, as to cause the amputation of two fingers of his left hand.

RAINS.—Fine rains reported in the surrounding country and throughout the State, during the week. A little dry here.

GRAPES.—Thanks to R. F. Linville, Esq., for a basket of delicious grapes, the finest we have seen in our market.

The Fall session of Salem Female Academy opened on Tuesday last with encouraging prospects for a full session.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salem, N. C. Aug. 1st, 1873.

LADIES' LIST.

Mrs. Manda Adam, Miss Lieucenia Butner, Miss C. E. Beck, Mrs. Lurisa Johnson, Mrs. Grace Masten, Miss Martha Vest.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

George Beck, Jos. H. Bitting, Jesela Davis, E. V. Hester, James Hege, James Howell, (col'd.) Absalem Livengood, Eli Murgan, Jacob W. Parnell, L. Runnels, Patrick Sweney, Jas. A. Stockton, Abram Tige, Wesley Vest, Jol C. Wilson, J. C. Wilson, James Watson.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Brown's Warehouse.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE continues to keep the lead for **High Prices and Big Averages.** We sold on the 1st of August a large quantity of Tobacco, and considering the *quality*, our average was the largest *ever* made in this market. We continue to have daily sales,—having large orders to fill. Our friends may always rely on getting the **HIGHEST MARKET PRICE** for Tobacco if sold in our house. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to return our sincere thanks to the Planters for the very liberal patronage shown us in the past, and hope by strict personal attention to business to merit a continuance of the same in the future.

BROWN & GORRELL,
Aug. 7-3t. Proprietors.

FOR THE PRESS.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PIC-NIC.

GREENSBORO GREETS SALEM AND WINSTON.

ADDRESSES BY J. I. SCALES AND REV. J. HENRY SMITH.

Over 1,000 Persons in Attendance.

A pic-nic, participated in by the Sunday School scholars of Salem, Winston, and that of the Presbyterian Church of Greensboro, was held in our Public Square on Thursday last. It proved a pleasant and highly interesting occasion. The arrival of the excursionists was awaited by a number of our citizens, who, with the children belonging to our schools, had assembled around the depot, to welcome the strangers.

Punctual to time, the cars, filled to their utmost capacity came speeding along, cheer after cheer by happy voices rending the air, amidst the enlivening strains of the Salem Brass Band.

A happily conceived and well delivered speech of welcome was addressed to the visiting delegation, numbering by computation some eight or nine hundred, by our talented young townsman, master Henry [illegible].

He was replied to in an equally happy manner by Mr. Samuel Smith, of Greensboro, son of that truly able and eminent divine, Rev. J. Henry Smith of the Presbyterian Church. Each of the schools, comprising the Salem, Elm Street and Winston, with appropriate banners, having formed into line, marched in procession, to the Public Square in Salem, the place appointed for the day's festivities.—The march, headed by the Band, was followed by the large concourse of citizens from town and country, who had collected to witness the exercises. The procession having reached the square, the crowd in attendance was called to order by the Chairman, J. H. Lindsay, Esq., of Greensboro, who introduced the orator of the day, J. I. Scales, Esq., of that city. The address, which was listened to with marked attention, was unquestionably equal, if not superior to any we have ever before had the pleasure of hearing on similar occasions, giving eloquent expression to sentiments replete with wisdom and instruction to the intelligent audience that listened with rapt attention to his utterances.

Rev. J. Henry Smith followed with a short address in his usual pleasant and instructive manner.

The band having in the intervals discoursed some of their best music, the crowd was dismissed to re-assemble at 1 o'clock to partake of the basket dinner with which they were provided. The interval was spent in visiting the church and the buildings of the far famed Salem Female Academy, and various other points of interest in Salem.

The contents of the well stocked hampers and baskets of the visitors having been spread upon tables improvised for the occasion, and the appetites of the owners having been sharpened by air and exercise, ample justice was done to the tempting viands spread out in lavish profusion.

Dinner disposed of, the children cordially fraternizing, joined in pleasant games in the shade of the spreading trees, until the declining sun admonished them that the time for returning home was drawing on. Wending their way back to the depot, the departure of the excursionists was witnessed by a crowd of spectators, who had again assembled to bid them a cordial adieu. The number on board the train was variously estimated at from 7 to 800, by far the largest crowd of passengers that has as yet passed on a single train over the new completed North Western N. C. Railroad.

LETTER FROM GREENSBORO.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Aug. 1, 1873.

Editors Press:

DEAR SIRS:—Allow me to say that a more happy or joyful day has probably never been experienced in this country, than the people of Guilford had yesterday, with the people of Winston and Salem.—Truly now it seems but a step between us, when before the Railroad, it was a long way off. Your people have shown us unbounded courtesy in this, our first visit to them, and which will never be forgotten. Two long years have we waited for the pleasure of the day, and now we have had it with the most pleasant recollections of Salem and Winston.

How commendable are your laws,—for we had not a man on board (of over 700 passengers,) who was drunk, or much under the influence of liquor. M.

TAX NOTICE.—The Corporation Taxes are now due. Tax payers are requested to call on me and pay their taxes for the current year immediately. The money is needed for street work, at once.

The taxes are as follows: 50 cents on the one hundred dollar valuation of Real and Personal property; $1 50 on the Poll, and $3 00 Road Tax.

L. N. CLINARD,
July 25th, 1873. *Tax Collector.*

Richmond & Danville Railroad,

(NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION.)

Transportation Department,
Company Shops, N. C., July 31, 1873.

SCHEDULE FOR TRAIN ON SALEM BRANCH
To Take Effect August 1st, 1873.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Salem,		4.40 P. M.
Kernersville	5.15 P. M.	5.30
Friendship,	6.05	6.10
New Garden,	6.27	6.29
Salem Junction,	6.47	6.48
Greensboro,	7.00 P. M.	

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		11.20 P. M.
Salem Junction,	11.33 P. M.	11.34
New Garden,	11.52	11.54
Friendship,	12.11 A. M.	12.16
Kernersville,	12.51	1.05 A. M.
Salem,	1.40 A. M.	

W. H. GREEN,
Aug. 7-3t. Master Transportation.

GRANDEST SCHEME EVER KNOWN!

Fourth Grand Gift Concert

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

12,000 *CASH GIFTS* $1,500,000.

Every Fifth Ticket Draws a Gift.

$250,000 for $50.

The Fourth Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, will take place in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky.,

Wednesday, December 3rd, 1873.

Only sixty thousand tickets will be sold and one-half of these are intended for the European market, thus leaving only 30,000 for sale in the United States, where 100,000 were disposed of for the Third Concert. The tickets are divided into ten coupons or parts and have on their back the Scheme with a full explanation of the mode of drawing.

At this concert, which will be the grandest musical display ever witnessed in this country, the unprecedented sum of

$1,500,000,

divided into 12,000 cash gifts, will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders. The number of the tickets to be drawn from one wheel by blind children and the gifts from another.

LIST OF GIFTS:

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			$250.000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			17,500
10 CASH GIFTS	$10,000	each	100,000
30 CASH GIFTS	5,000	each	150,000
50 CASH GIFTS	1,000	each	50,000
80 CASH GIFTS	500	each	40,000
100 CASH GIFTS	400	each	40,000
150 CASH GIFTS	300	each	45,000
250 CASH GIFTS	200	each	50,000
325 CASH GIFTS	100	each	32,000
11,000 CASH GIFTS	50	each	550,000

TOTAL, 12,000 GIFTS, ALL CASH, amounting to **$1,500,000**

The distribution will be positive, whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold—all unsold tickets being destroyed, as at the First and Second Concerts, and not represented in the drawing.

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole tickets $50; Halves $25; Tenths, or each Coupon, $5; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500; 22½ Tickets for $1,000; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000; 227 Whole Tickets for $10,000. No discount on less than $500 worth of Tickets at a time.

The unparalled success of the Third Gift Concert, as well as the satisfaction given by the First and Second, makes it only necessary to announce the Fourth to insure the prompt sale of every Ticket.—The Fourth Gift Concert will be conducted in all its details like the Third, and full particulars may be learned from circulars, which will be sent free from this office to all who apply for them.

Tickets now ready for sale, and all orders accompanied by the money promptly filled. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE.
Agent Publ. Libr. Ky., and Mang. Gift Concert,
Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.
Aug. 7, 1873.-32

That Favorite Home Remedy,

PAIN-KILLER,

Has been before the public over THIRTY YEARS, and probably has a wider and bettter reputation than any other proprietary medicine of the present day. At this period there are but few unacquainted with the merits of the PAIN-KILLER; but, while some extol it as a liniment, they know but little of its power in easing pain when taken internally; while others use it internally with great success, but are equally ignorant of its healing virtues when applied externally. We therefore wish to say to all, that it is equally successful, whether used internally or externally. It is sufficient evidence of its virtues as a standard medicine to know that it is now used in all parts of the world, and that its sale is constantly increasing. No curative agent has had such a wide spread sale or given such universal satisfaction.

DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is a purely vegetable compound, prepared from the best and purest materials, and with a care that insures the most perfect uniformity in the medicine; and while it is a most effective remedy for pain, it is a perfectly safe medicine, even in the most unskilful hands.

It is eminently a FAMILY MEDICINE; and by being kept ready for immediate resort, will save many an hour of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over thirty years trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues, from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent Physicians commend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery, or Cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency, and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia. Liver Complaints, and all other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.

We would caution the public against all imitations of our preparation, either in name or style of putting up. Aug. 7,-32.

Beware of Counterfeits!

JOB MOSES' SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS

are extensively COUNTERFEITED. *Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits. The genuine have the name of* Job Moses *on each package. All others are worthless imitations.* The GENUINE Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

they are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 13 Cortlandt St., New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Cure COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION AND LUNG DISEASES. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 25 cents per box. JOB MOSES, Proprietor, 13 Cortlandt Street, New York.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Prepared by J. GARANCIERE,
No. 314 Rue Lombard, Paris.

These pills are highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France as the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency;* Weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; Deposits in the Urine, and all the deadly train of Diseases arising from Overuse or Excesses. They *cure* when all other remedies fail. Pamphlet of Advice in each box, or will be sent Free to any address. Price $1 per Box. Sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation*, on receipt of price. OSCAR G. MOSES, 13 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK, Sole General Agent for America.

J. H. ZEVELY, *Agent,*
Post Office Building, Salem, N. C.

A Pair of Fine Mules FOR SALE.

ANY person wishing to purchase a pair of heavy dark bay mules, sixteen hands high, five years old, can be accommodated by addressing

P. H. POINDEXTER,
East Bend, Yadkin County, N. C. ju.31-4w

A Drive in Sugar.

15,000 **lbs. Standard Grades,** at prices far below any thing yet sold in this market, **since 1861,** at wholesale or retail.

Now is the time to buy your SUGAR.
Come and see

June 4th, 1873. J. L. FULKERSON.

A Good Six-Horse power STEAM ENGINE

FOR SALE, cheap for cash.
Apply o C. A. HEGE, Salem, N. C.

E. A. PFOHL. J. H. STOCKTON.

WONDERFUL! WONDERFUL!!

Magnificent display of

New Spring Goods

AT

Pfohl & Stockton's

IN

SALEM AND WINSTON, N. C.

—:o:—

DRY GOODS

in great variety, comprising the latest styles of

DRESS GOODS.

Novelties In Notions.

SHOES and BOOTS of the most desirable make.
HATS,—the latest.
DRUGS of the purest and most genuine.
HARDWARE in abundance.
GROCERIES, the cheapest,
QUEESWARE, unsurpassed.

Our wholesale department is complete.
Call and examine our stock. Accommodating and polite salesmen. No trouble to show Goods.
Agents for Falls of Neuse paper mills. Sell their goods at Manufacturers's prices. ☞ Want all the Rags in the country. Every convenience for wagoners and their teams.

PFOHL & STOCKTON.
Mi[illegible] to T. C. PFOHL,
Established in 1831.

1873. SPRING. 1873.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED

AT BLICKENDERFER'S NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

I invite particular attention to my new and beautiful line of

HAMBURG EDGINGS & INSERTINGS,
COTTON & LINEN GIMPS & FRINGES,
EMBROIDERIES, FANS, PARASOLS, &c.

SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE, SALEM, N. C.

1873. SPRING. 1873.

HARVEY & JONES,

GENERAL WHOLESALE

GROCERS

AND

LIQUOR MERCHANTS,

COMMERCIAL BLOCK,
Corner of Carey and 13th Streets,
RICHMOND, VA.
July 17, 1873. 29-12m

JOHN C. DAY,
OF NORTH CAROLINA WITH
THOS. D. TOY & CO.,
Successors to KING & TOY,
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 144 Main Street,
NORFOLK, VA.
July 17,-29-6m.

WATER WHEEL

NUMEROUS TESTS HAVE PROVED
N. F. Burnham's New Turbine Water Wheel
To be the Best Ever Invented.
Pamphlet Free. Address, York, Pa.

J. M. MCCORKLE. WM. H. BAILEY.

McCORKLE & BAILEY,

Attorneys and Counsellors,

SALISBURY, N. C.,

Practice in Rowan, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Davie, Davidson, Forsyth, Iredell, Yadkin, Stanly and Montgomery, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts.

John W. Mauney, Esq., Special Partner.
July 3, 1873.-27-1m.

LIVERY STABLE!

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public that their **Livery and Sale Stable,** Salem, N. C., is in full operation, and supplied with good horses and vehicles for hire. Parties arriving by Railroad sent to any point at low rates.

Horses bought and sold and taken on Livery.

DOUTHIT & CO.

☞ Office at the Store of R. A. Wommack & Co.
July 24, 1873. 30-3m

NOTES and ACCOUNTS TO BE SOLD.

On the 16th day of AUGUST next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., I will sell at the Court-house door in Winston, all the Notes, Accounts and choses in action of the estates of E. A. Vogler and Vogler & Co.

I will also, at the same time, sell the balance of a stock of Jewelry, Silver Ware, all of which is new, and some very desirable.

H. W. FRIES, Assignee.
July 21, 1873. 30-3w

THE

OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE.

H. FRIES, Established 1847.
PATTERSON & CO., " 1867.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Buyers of Grain and other Country Produce.

PATTERSON & CO., beg leave to thank the public for a liberal patronage, and to announce the opening of a well selected and well bought purchase of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

It is our purpose to make a specialty of *every* department of goods, which we keep in stock We will offer nothing but *good articles* at *low prices.*

Customers shall uniformly be waited on with promptness and courtesy, and shall receive "One Hundred Cents worth of Goods for One Dollar."

The rule of the House has been and shall be "The strictest integrity and impartiality in all dealings."

After the completion of the Railroad, our **WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT** will be largely increased. Our facilities for purchasing in quantity are not surpassed by any house in this section of the State.

We extend a cordial invitation to all to visit us and examine our Goods.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., April 8, 1873.

SPRING, 1873.

J. L. FULKERSON

IS OFFERING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE

Newest Styles of Ladies' Dress Goods,

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

"AT PRICES CHEAPER THAN EVER."

The assortment is not surpassed by any house in this section of country.

☞ **Something NEW is added every week.** ☜

KID GLOVES.

ALEXANDER'S and JOUVIN'S New Shades" for Ladie's and Gentlemen.
J. L. FULKERSON.

FANCY STRIPED CHALLI SHAWLS,

BLACK LACE POINTS, $7 00 to $25 00

Salem, N. C., March 20, 1873. J. L. FULKERSON.

GO TO

WOMMACK'S

IF YOU WANT

GOOD BARGAINS!

THEY'VE GOT THEIR

NEW GOODS,

AND LOTS OF THEM,

AND WILL SELL THEM CHEAP.

☞ They will give you the highest market price for your Produce Corn, Wheat, Peas, Rye, Oats, Eggs, Butter, &c., &c.
Salem, N. C., May 8, 1873.

W. A. LASH, Jr., CABEL HAIRSTON, } Proprietors. **O. C. SMITH, Auctioneer.**

LASH'S NEW WAREHOUSE,

WINSTON, N. C.

Is now open for the sale of Leaf Tobacco.

OUR HOUSE IS SITUATED ON THE EAST SIDE OF TOWN, **NEREST THE DEPOT** and has

Eight large Sky Lights, with a South Light,

which gives it the advantage of other houses in the place. All we ask is a trial, and we guarantee the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES.

March. **LASH & HAIRSTO**

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE Insurance Company.

Assets over $35,000,000 00

Surplus over liabilities $5,139,088,13

Ratio of Expenses to receipts only 7.53 per cent.
All policies non-forfeitable after second annual payment.
Dividend paid at end of first year.
The best Company, because it gives the MOST *safe* Insurance for the least money.

J. A. LINEBACK, *Agent.*
Salem, N. C. June 5, 1873.-23-3m.

AT THE BOOK STORE

NEAT WALNUT WORK BOXES at low prices
TRANSPARENT SLATES, three sizes.
Cheap Port Folios, Paper Window Shades,
Fireboard Prints, Wall Paper,
INITIAL PAPER,-Rose Tint, and Ornamented.
Magill's Paper Fasteners,
New Ink Erasers,—the best thing out.
Good and cheap Writing Paper.
Blank Account and Record Books.
Tilden's Nonspilling Inkstands.
and many other articles in our line.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March 31, 1871.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES FOR SALE.

ENQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE.

NATIONAL SERIES.

National Primers,
Spellers and Readers.
Dickons and Bulwers Novels,
Cheap editions at the **BOOK STORE**

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE

FOR SALE CHEAP.
May 1, 1873. Enquire at this office.

PICTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.

HIGHLY COLORED ORNAMENTED CHARTS of the following subjects:

Prince of Peace,
Life of Christ,
Pilgrim's Progress,
Our Saviour,
Mt. Vernon, Cheap at the
BOOK STORE.

Building and Alphabet BLOCKS FOR CHILDREN,

at the - - **BOOKSTORE**

Poetry.

Measuring the Baby.

We measured the riotous baby
Against the cottage wall;
A lily grew at the threshold,
And the boy was just as tall.
A royal tiger lily,
With spots of purple gold,
And a heart like a jeweled chalice,
The fragrant dew to hold.

Without the blackbird whistled,
High up in the old roof trees,
And to and fro at the window
The red rose rocked her bees;
And the wee pink fists of baby
Were never for a moment still,
Snatching at shine and shadow
That danced at the lattice sill.

Ah, me! in a darkened chamber,
With the sunshine shut away,
Through tears that fell like bitter rain,
We measured the baby to-day,
And the little bare feet that were dimpled
And sweet as a budding rose,
Lay side by side together
In the hush of a long repose.

Up from the dainty pillow,
White as the risen dawn,
A fair little face lay smiling
With the light of heaven thereon:
And the dear little hands, like rose leaves
Dropped from the rose, lay still,
Never to catch at the sunshine
That crept to the shrouded sill.

What measured the sleeping baby
With ribbons white as snow,
For the shining rosewood casket
That awaited him below,
And out of the darkened chamber
We went with a childish moan;
For to the height of the sinless angels
Our dear little one has grown.

Humorous.

When a woman puts three mackerel to soak overnight in a dish-pan whose sides are eight inches high, and leaves the pan on a stairway, she has accomplished her mission and should go hence. This was what a Division-street woman did Friday night. Filled the pan at the pump, and then left it standing on the steps to the stoop, while she went into the next house to see how many buttons would be required to go down the front of a redingote. And a mighty important affair that was to be sure. And there was her husband tearing through the house in search of a handkerchief, and not finding it of course. And then he rushed out into the yard, wondering where on earth that woman could be, and started down the steps without seeing the pan, or even dreaming that anyone could be so idiotic as to leave it there. Of course he stepped on it; or, at least, that is the supposition, as the neighbors who were brought out by the clash that followed, saw a horrified man, and a high dish-pan, and three very demoralized mackeral shooting across the garden, and smashing down the shrubbery. And he was a nice sight, was that unhappy man, when they got him on his feet.—There wasn't a dry thread on him, and his hair was full of bits of mackerel, and one of his shoulders was out of joint, and his coat was split the whole length of the back, and he appeared to be out of his head. He was carried in the house by some of the men, and laid on a bed, while others went after a doctor, and sixteen women assembled in the front room, and talked in whispers about the inscrutable ways of providence, and what a warning this was to people who never looked where they were going.—*Danbury Ct., News.*

A man named Gilsey, who, by strict economy and severe industry, has succeeded in getting his family a little place, free of incumberance, was fishing in Still River, near the Beaver Brook mills, on Sunday afternoon. After sitting on the bank for a couple of hours, without catching anything, he was gratified to see, on a flat stone in the water, a snapping-turtle sunning itself. The butt-end of the turtle was toward him, and he thought he would capture it; but while he was looking for a place to step, the turtle gravely turned around without his knowledge, and when he got in reaching distance, and bent down to take hold of what nature designed should be taken hold of while handling a snapping turtle, that sociable animal just reached out and took hold of Mr. Gilsey's hand with a grasp that left no doubt of its sincerity. The shrieks of the unfortunate man aroused some of the neighbors, but when they arrived it was too late to be of any benefit to him, or even to themselves, for they just caught a glimpse of a bare-headed man tearing over the hill, swinging a small carpet-bag in one hand and they at once concluded that it was a narrow escape from highway robbery. However, it was not a carpet-bag he was swinging, it was that turtle, and it clung to him until he reached the White-st. bridge, when it let go; but the frightened man did not slacken his gait until he got home. When he reached the house, the ludicrousness of the affair burst upon him, and when his wife looked at his pale-face, and bare head, and dust-begrimmed clothes, and asked him what was the matter, he said, "Nothing was the matter, only he was afraid he would be too late for church," and appeared to be much relieved to find that he wasn't.—*Danbury (Ct.) News*

A Queer Mistake.—As a matter of course, when clergymen exchange, they preach old sermons. It does not follow, however, that they should not look over the MS. to see if the local points need alteration. We read of a Somerville (Mass.) preacher, who went over lately to Andover to preach. In his discourse was an allusion to the Insane Asylum at Somerville. Forgetting he was in Andover he said: "Sooner than a child of mine should be subjected to such influences, I would be willing to have him confined in yonder institution." And the good man pointed directly at the Andover Theological Seminary.

A citizen of Georgia the other night mistook his wife's yeast bottle for his favorite "little brown jug," and took "a long pull and a strong pull" therefrom. He is now regarded as a rising man.

An Idaho invalid was ordered by his physician to take three ounces of brandy a day, and knowing that sixteen drachms make an ounce, has patiently been taking forty-eight drinks a day ever since.

An exchange paper remarks that the dearest object to a married man should be his wife, but it is not unfrequently her clothes.

ENGINE WANTED!

I wish to purchase a good second hand 12 or 15 horse power Engine and Boiler. Parties having an Engine and Boiler, as above, for sale, will please inform me as to price and condition of same.

C. A. HEGE,
Salem, N. C.

Mar 15, 1873.–20-1m.

CHARTS
FOR THE PEOPLE,
at the BOOKSTORE

Agricultural.

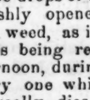
To Destroy Tobacco Worms.

The tobacco worm not only infests the plant from which its name is derived, but is very destructive to the potato and tomato plants. The labor of "worming" tobacco is best known by those who cultivate the plant, but our market gardeners and others who grow the tomato extensively, seldom make it a business to kill the worms but suffer them to prey upon their plants and arrive at maturity, and continue to propagate and multiply their species ad infinitum. We have somewhere seen it stated that a preparation of cobalt, a poisonous mineral, often used to destroy house flies, may be employed to kill the large moth or miller, the parent of the potato or tobacco worm. One of these female insects called "horn blowers," will lay several hundred eggs, each becoming a destructive worm, and the whole of this army of voracious and repulsive looking insects may be preventgd by killing the parent. These large millers are seen just in the dusk of the evening flying around the sweet scented honey-suckle, the Jamestown weed, and any other large honey-producing blossoms, gathering honey just like the humming bird, which it very much resembles while on the wing.

The cobalt is prepared as follows: It should be pulverized in a mortar perfectly fine, and three or four ounces of this may be placed in a pint bottle, to which should be added a mixture of honey and water; two or three drops of liquid is to be placed in the freshly opened blossoms of the Jamestown weed, as it is the most convenient. This being repeated occasionally in the afternoon, during the season of the moth, every one which partakes of the substance really dies. The Jamestown weed attracts the fly by its large bell-shaped flowers, and is a plant the worm delights to feed on.

Orchard Grass.—We have a field of it, on a strong, clayey loam, which has stood for more than thirty years. It has been cut for soiling; it has been cut for hay; it has been pastured; it was first sown with red clover and timothy, which it long ago run out, and, although the white clover and blue grass venture their presence to a limited extent among it, the orchard grass retains its supremacy, and, breast high at maturity, lords it over its diminutive trespassers in a bounteous crop, while its humbler attendants, good in their place, modestly fill up a great nutritious undergrowth at the bottom. No grass which we have ever grown, has yielded so heavy a swath as this, nor one from which so much cattle food to the acre can be grown, aside from lucerne, which our American climates will not consecutively, year after year, produce.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Salt for Strawberries.—Captain D. Stewart, of Upper Alton, says: I wish to add to what I said last month about salt. I believe in a heavy dressing. I find on manuring the ground that I have applied salt to strawberries at the rate of thirteen and a half bushels to the acre. I did this early in the season to kill the beetles, and the leaves of the strawberries were not injured. The cut worms were doing great damage to my asparagus beds, eating into the crowns of the plants, and I applied salt at the rate of twenty bushels to the acre. I consider salt as a perfect remedy against many injurious insects as well as an excellent manure for the land.—*Prairie Farmer.*



KATHAIRON
Only 50 Cents per Bottle.

It promotes the GROWTH, PRESERVES the COLOR, and increases the Vigor and BEAUTY of the HAIR.

Over Thirty Years ago Lyon's Kathairon for the Hair was first placed in the market by Professor E. Thomas Lyon, a graduate of Princeton College. The name is derived from the Greek, "Kathro," signifying to *cleanse, purify, rejuvenate, or restore.* The favor it has received, and the popularity it has obtained, is unprecedented and incredible. It increases the Growth and Beauty of the Hair. It is a delightful dressing. It eradicates Dandruff. It prevents the Hair from turning gray. It keeps the head cool, and gives the hair a rich, soft, glossy appearance. It is the same in Quantity and Quality as it was over a Quarter of a Century Ago, and is sold by all Druggists and Country Stores at only Fifty Cents per Bottle.

Woman's Glory is Her Hair.
LYON'S
KATHAIRON

ESTABLISHED 1827!

THE OLD FRANKLIN PRESS.

PLAIN AND FANCY
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE BOOK STORE,
Mental Photograph Albums,
Waverly and other Novels, (cheap.)
Dickens and other Novels, (cheap,)
Pocket-Maps, N. C.
Hayden's Dictionary of Dates.
Pictures of Christ.
Steel Engraving of Holy Family.
World Essays.
Songs before Sunrise.
A Woman's Poems.
Verses, by. H. H.
May 19, 1871.

Dick's English Classics.
The Cheapest Books
ever Published.

Shakspeare	50 cents
Byron	50 "
Scott	25 "
Goldsmith	50 "
Burns	25 "
Milton	25 "
Cowper	25 "
Wordsworth	25 "
Moore	25 "

At the BOOK STORE.

BUY YOUR
SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER AND INK
AT BLUM'S.

FOR SALE
Buggy, Sulky, Single and Double Harness. Enquire at Bookstore.

JOHN H. ZEVELY,

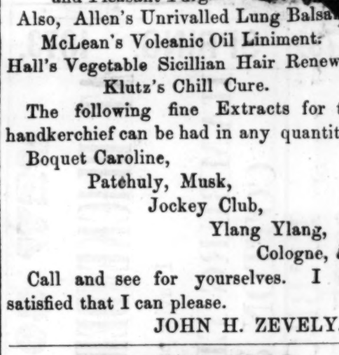
POST OFFICE BUILDING, SALEM, N. C

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
an always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.
FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS
PATENT MEDICINES,
n fact everything in his line always on hand
J. H. ZEVELY
Jan. 14, 1870

JUST RECEIVED
AT ZEVELY'S
DRUG STORE,
POST OFFICE BUILDING.
Dr. Sage's Celebrated Catarrh Remedy,
Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,
and Pleasant Purgative [illegible]
Also, Allen's Unrivalled Lung Balsam,
McLean's Voleanic Oil Liniment.
Hall's Vegetable Sicillian Hair Renewer.
Klutz's Chill Cure.
The following fine Extracts for the handkerchief can be had in any quantity:
Boquet Caroline,
Patchuly, Musk,
Jockey Club,
Ylang Ylang,
Cologne, &c.
Call and see for yourselves. I am satisfied that I can please.
JOHN H. ZEVELY.

AT ZEVELY'S
Drug Store,
POST OFFICE BUILDING,
SALEM, N. C.,
Extra fine combs,
Buffalo and shell,
Tooth brushes, key rings,
Fancy extracts,
Mëen fun, gum nipples, &c., &c.,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
November 14, 1872.

FINE CUTLERY,
PERFUMERY,
CHEWING TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
Musical Instruments,
&c., &c., &c.,
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Post Office Building, - - Salem, N. C



$100 REWARD FOR A CASE

of Chronic or Acute Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Headache, Lumbago, Ague, Nervousness or Kidney Affections accepted for treatment that I cannot cure.
Nov. 21, 1872-47-1y.
For Sale at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

Musical Instruments
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE
VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, TAMBORINES,
FLUTES, FIFES,
ACCORDIONS.
VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS.
Extra Violin
BOWS and HAIR
For Bows, &c., &c., with a good supply of
Perfumery, Soaps & Fancy Articles

HORSE AND CATTLE

POWDER
at Zevely's Drug Store,
CALL AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE
FOR
Chill and Fever Cure,
PERFUMERY,
SOAPS, FANCY ARTICLES,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
PURE DRUGS GENERALLY.

THEA-NECTAR
GREAT REDUCTION
IN THE PRICE OF
TEA.
The Thea-Nectar is a pure Black Tea, with a Green Tea flavor, and will suit all tastes. It can be had at Zevely's Drug Store at the reduced price of one dollar per pound.

SAPOLIO
removes stains and grease from carpets and other woven fabrics.
There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.
July 10, 1873. For sale at the Book-Store.

Building and Alphabet
BLOCKS
FOR CHILDREN,
at the - - BOOKSTORE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Davidson College,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY, N. C.
Thoroughly equipped. Seven professorships. Expenses low. Session begins Sept. 25th, 1873. Send for Catalogue. J. R. BLAKE, Chairman of the Faculty. 26-4w.

KENMORE UNIVERSITY HIGH SCHOOL.
Amherst C. H., Va.
Preparatory to the University of Virginia. H. A. Strode (Math. Medalist U. Va.), Principal and Instructor in Mathematics. H. C. Brock. B. L. it U. Va. (recently Assistant Professor Latin U Va.). Instructor in Greek, Latin, French, German and Botany.—This is one of the leading High Schools of Virginia, and presents many advantages incomparable with those of others. Students also received for the Summer. New session begins September 15, 1873.
For Catalogue address the Principal.

SEND 25 CENTS FOR THE
ADVERTISERS' GAZETTE.
A book of 144 Pages, showing how, when and where to advertise, and containing a list of nearly 3,000 newspapers, with much other information of interest to advertisers. Address GEORGE P. ROWELL & Co., Publishers 41 Park Row, New York.

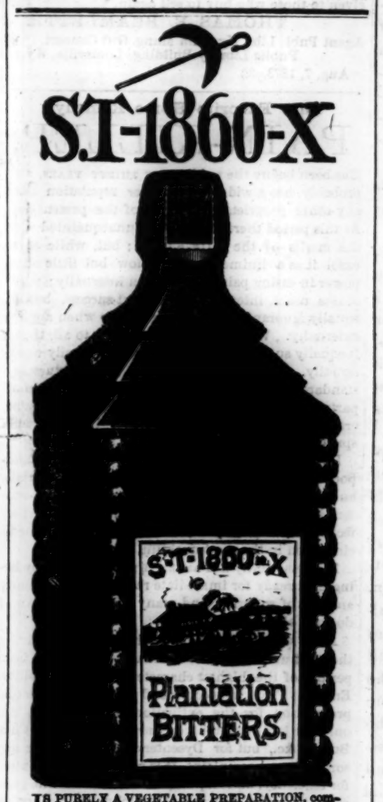
AGENTS WANTED FOR THE NEW BOOK,
EPIDEMIC & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES,
with the newest and best treatment for all cases. The only thorough work of the kind in the world. Embraces Small-Pox, Yellow Fever, Cholera and all analogous diseases. No Family Safe Without It, and all buy it. Has 24 chromatic illustrations. The biggest chance of the season for agents. Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

ADORN YOUR HOMES with the new Chromo "Awake" and "Asleep." Sells like wildfire. The pair sent for 50 cents. A large discount to agents. Address W. F. CARPENTER, Foxboro, Massachusetts.

MONEY Made Rapidly with Stencil and Key Check Outfits. Catalogues and full particulars FREE. S. M. Spencer, 117 Hanover Street, Boston.

BEST AND OLDEST FAMILY MEDICINE.
SANDFORD'S
Liver Invigorator,
A purely Vegetable *Cathartic* and *Tonic* for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of Imitations.* 30-4w



IS PURELY A VEGETABLE PREPARATION, composed simply of well-known ROOTS, HERBS and FRUITS, combined with other properties, which in their nature are Cathartic, Aperient, Nutritious, Diuretic, Alterative and Anti-Bilious. The whole is preserved in a sufficient quantity of spirits from the SUGAR CANE to keep them in any climate, which makes the

PLANTATION
BITTERS
one of the most desirable Tonics and Cathartics in the world. They are intended strictly as a
Temperance Bitters
only to be used as a medicine, and always according to directions.
They are the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. They act upon a diseased liver, and stimulate to such a degree that a healthy action is at once brought about. As a remedy to which Women are especially subject it is superseding every other stimulant. As a Spring and Summer Tonic they have no equal. They are a mild and gentle Purgative as well as Tonic. They Purify the Blood. They are a splendid Appetiser. They make the weak strong. They purify and invigorate. They cure Dyspepsia, Constipation and Headache. They act as a specific in all species of disorders which undermine the bodily strength and break down the animal spirits.
Depot, 53 Park Place, New York.

BOOKS AT COST.
Bullion's Analytical and Practical Grammar,
Davie's Elements of Written Arithmetic,
" First Lessons "
" Practical "
" University "
" Intellectual "
Robinson's Progressive Higher "
Smith's "
Wilson's Primer,
Wilson's Speller,
First Lessons in Botany,
Bullion's English and Latin Dictionary.
The above books will be sold at cost and carriage, if early application be made at the
Dec. 12, 1872. BOOK STORE.

GOLD PENS.
A Good Article at the BOOKSTORE.

STEEL ENGRAVINGS.
A lot of small Steel engravings suitable for Scrap Books, at BLUM'S.

UNABRIDGED.
SMITH'S COMPLETE BIBLE DICTIONARY at the BOOK STORE.

LAST CALL.
ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of Dr. A. T. Zevely, will please call and settle, without delay, otherwise notes and accounts will be placed in officers hands for collection.
L. V. BLUM,
T. R. PURNELL.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1873.

MUSIC.—A fresh supply of Musical Instruments just received at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

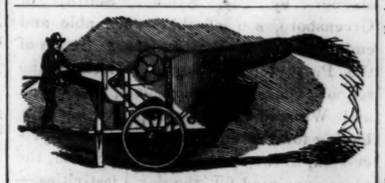
Family Bibles, Fine and Common. at the BOK STORE.

Mental Photograph Albums,
At the BOOK STORE.

W. T. VOGLER,
DEALER IN
CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND
FANCY ARTICLES,
Next Door to Crosland's Grocery Store.
SALEM, N. C.

A large and well assorted stock always on hand. I have made arrangements to order anything which may be wanted, direct from the manufacturers, at any time.
All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.
All kinds of REPAIRING done, and work warranted.
TOMBSTONES, TOMBSTONES,
Monuments, Head Stones or Slabs.
I am prepared to furnish any kind of Tombstones which may be wanted. Send in your orders.
Feb. 6, 1873. [6-6m.

NEW
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT
IN KERNERSVILLE.
MRS. DR. KERNER,
Respectfully offers to the public a fine stock of
MILLINERY GOODS,
with a variety of NOTIONS, embracing all the styles to be found in Salem or Greensboro, *at low prices.*
CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.
April 21, 1873. 17-tf.



CARDWELL THRESHER AND CLEANER.
THE undersigned takes this method of informing the public that he has opened an
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE
in Salem, N. C., where he will keep all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and Labor-Saving Machinery, and increase the product of the farm. He has been engaged in selling Labor-Saving Machinery throughout the State of North Carolina since the close of the war, and flatters himself that he thoroughly understands his business, and can furnish Labor Saving Machinery for farm use, would do well to consult him on the subject as he has made special arrangements with the manufacturers and the transportation companies, whereby he can furnish Machines, &c., considerably cheaper than they can get them themselves direct from the works. Call and see for yourselves. He will keep constantly on hand, a varied assortment of Mowers and Reapers, Threshers and Cleaners, Horse Rakes, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Cider and Wine Mills and Presses, Horse Powers, &c.—Also other Machinery, such as Sewing Machines for family use, also Sewing Machines for heavy leather work, Hand Pegging Machines, Hand Bolt Cutting Machines, Lawn Mowers, &c.
He would more especially call attention to the ADVANCE MOWER of which he has sold over fifty machines the last two seasons in North Carolina. Send for circulars and full particulars. Any machine not on hand will be furnished at manufacturer's prices. Call on or address,
C. A. HEGE, Proprietor of Salem Agricultural Works.
N. B. He would call special attention to the CARDWELL THRESHER AND CLEANER and TRIPPLE GEAR HORSE POWER. Call and see them.
[June 26, 1873–26-3m.]

ADVANCE MOWER AND REAPER.

SALEM AGRICULTURAL WORKS.
C. A. HEGE, Proprietor, Salem, N. C.

OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD;
OR, TESTIMONY FROM THE BATTLE-FIELDS.
Under the above title I propose to publish first in newspaper, and subsequently in book form a series of articles giving the war record of North Carolina from the election of Lincoln in Nov. 1860, to the close of the war between the States in May, 1865.—My plan embraces three divisions:
1st. Accounts of each skirmish and battle on the soil or upon the waters of North Carolina.
2nd. Accounts of every battle fought during the war on the soil of every State, in which any of the troops of North Carolina took part—especial care being taken to show what these troops did and suffered in each of those battles, and what glory and renown our officers and men fairly won.
3rd. "A Southern Chart for all time." An explanation of the third division of the proposed plan will be submitted at a later day.
That I may successfully accomplish this arduous but pleasing self-imposed task, I invoke the aid of all my brother soldiers and ask them to furnish me material which can be arranged and digested so as to form a complete record of the heroic deeds of the sons of North Carolina upon the battle-fields of the Confederacy; and especially do I ask all who can write to furnish me details of every battle in which they participated, and the part borne by their immediate commands.
The time may not have come to write this portion of North Carolina's History; but it has come to collect and arrange it for the use of the future historian. The living actors will soon pass away, and much valuable information, unless gathered now, will be lost forever. Hence after waiting for several years for some one more competent to undertake the task, I have determined to devote the remaining years of my life to this labor of love. I yield to none in love for my native State, or in admiration for the gallant men who have shed imperishable glory upon her.
I prefer to give these accounts first in newspaper form, in order that omissions and errors if any occur, may be pointed out and corrected before the work shall pass into the more enduring form, which it will assume should it prove what I desire to make it, a valuable acquisition to the war record of the South.
Several of the prominent actors in the war have already promised their co-operation and the valuable aid of their pens to lessen my labors and to make the work complete, and I hope to enlist an army of valuable co-laborers in the good cause as did North Carolina enlist her sons to fight the battles of the "Lost Cause."
General officers from other States who commanded North Carolina troops are respectfully asked to give me all the information in their possession relative to the conduct and bearing of those troops.
In endeavoring to do justice to the soldiers of my native State, I certainly shall most carefully abstain from doing injustice to those from any other.
My brethren of the press will confer a favor by giving the whole or such part of this prospectus as they may deem proper, one or more insertions, calling attention thereto.
Address "Our living and our Dead," Newbern, N. C.
The first number will be issued about the 10th of June. Subscription price $2 per year in advance.
STEPHEN D. POOL,
late Colonel 10th Regiment, N. C. S. T.
Newbern, N. C., May 20, 1873.

DR. HOOPER'S
FEMALE PILLS
A positive cure for Irregularity, Suppression, Leucorrhea, Weakness, and all Female Complaints. Established fifty years. Be sure and get the Genuine.
Price $1 00 per box, sent by mail securely sealed, with full directions, on receipt of price.
Direct all orders,
HOOPER & CO.,
P. O. Box 2,453. PHILADELPHIA, PA
Jan. 16, 1873–3-12m.

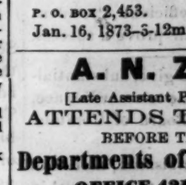
A. N. ZEVELY,
[Late Assistant Post-Master General.]
ATTENDS TO BUSINESS
BEFORE THE VARIOUS
Departments of the Government
OFFICE 421, E. STREET,
OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
Post-Office Address, Lock Box, 79, Washington City, D. C.

D. P. MAST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WINSTON, N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining Counties.
Pays special attention to the settlement of Estates and to Southern Claims.
Office in the Court House. 3-1y.

W. B. GLENN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
YADKINVILLE, N. C.,
Will practice in the counties of Yadkin, Stokes, Surry and those adjoining.
Prompt attention given to the collection of claims
3-1y.

FRESH GROCERIES.
A CHOICE LOT OF
MAPLE SUGAR SYRUP,
Bethlehem Mill Buckwheat Flour
PEARL LARGE HOMINY,
BEEF TONGUES,
TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY GROCERIES,
Dec. 5, 1872 at CROSLAND'S.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.
Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears*, and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.
Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long-continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases*, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Obstructions* and *Gout*, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver*, and *Jaundice*, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions or Fears*, or any of the affectional symptomatic of *Weakness*, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,
For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a
HAIR DRESSING,
nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE $1.00.

PICTURES
FOR THE PEOPLE.
HIGHLY COLORED ORNAMENTED CHARTS of the following subjects:
Prince of Peace,
Life of Christ,
Pilgrim's Progress,
Our Saviour,
Mt. Vernon, Cheap at the
BOOK STORE.